

ABSTRACT

Compounds, compositions and methods are provided for inhibiting Fas mediated signaling. The compositions comprise antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding Fas, FasL and Fap-1. Methods of using these antisense compounds for inhibition of Fas, FasL and Fap-1 expression and for treatment of diseases, particularly autoimmune and inflammatory diseases and cancers, associated with overexpression or constitutive activation of Fas, FasL or Fap-1 are provided.